

Surgery 2009

- 1- Regenerative medicine means repairing and restoring damaged or missing tissues with functional tissues instead of scaring " Tendons and wound repair in the horse has more to do with nature than with nurture ". Discuss this assertion in the light of current approaches to their management.
- 2- Discuss how joint response to DJD .What are the treatment options that should be considered after making a diagnosis of osteoarthritis explaining in detail the role of disease modifying arthritic drugs (DMOAD).
- 3- List the conditions that may cause distention of the digital tendon sheath in the absence penetrating wound .Briefly outline how you would further investigate this problem.
- 4- A nine year old event horse gelding is admitted as emergency to your clinic because earlier that day it has been involved in a stable fire resulting in full thickness burns to 10% of the total body surface area. The burns are all on the neck and thorax. Describe in detail the medium term. Discuss the possible complications of such an injury and the steps you would deal with them.
- 5- Discuss the importance of the elimination of "dead space" during surgery. What technique may be used?
- 6- Discuss critically the techniques available to treat the common forms of external neoplasia in animals.
- 7- Describe the potential complications that may occur following internal fracture fixation. Indicate the risk factors for each complication and describe the methods that may be employed to minimize their occurrence.
- 8- What complications can occur with the use of distal limb casts in the horse. How may they be minimized?

Surgery 2010

- 1- In which Type of wound must particular attention be paid to insuring it heals from the inside out? What disease must you be concerned about with this sort of wound? How you can stop it.
- 2- A veterinary surgeon in a neighboring practice, with limited hospital facilities, phones to ask you about septic arthritis as this have just been diagnosed in a foal in heir hospital. He was previously unaware of this condition and wants advice about the condition and infection control. Write short notes on the pathophysiology of septic arthritis. What would you advise?

Describe the various methods used to treat such case.

- 3- Prepare a table to compare surgical affections at the umbilical region of management of two of them
- 4- **Write a brief account on each of the following:**
 - a- Treatment of weak ulcer.
 - b- Plaster pin construct and auxiliary fixation.
 - c- Types and treatment of equine sarcoid.
- 5- List the practical measures that can be taken to reduce the risk of post-fracture complications.

Surgery 2011

1- Enumerate using definite words and statements:

- a. Factors related to wound contamination and infections.
- b. Things to be done and to be avoid during wound debridment.
- c. Advantages and disadvantages of open wound healing.
- d. Symptoms of progressive bleeding and steps for treating syncope.
- e. Examples of traumatic emphysema and prophylactic measures of traumatic fever.
- f. Prognosis of burns according to extent and locations in animals.
- g. Characters of articular cartilage and changes of chronic is articular disease.
- h. Radiographic finding of septic arthritis and synovial changes in DJD.
- i. Factors contribute to difference in tendon healing.
- j. Traditional and additional therapy for management of tendonitis.
- k. Prognosis of tendons and ligaments (FMS) laceration.

2- Please explain each of following item:

- a. Sarcoid types and alternatives in treatment.
- b. Complications of fracture healing.
- c. Classification and management of gangrene.
- d. Factors affecting process of fracture healing and X-ray findings.

3- Write in detail about each of the following:

- a. Indication and contraindications for use of counter irritant in general inflammatory conditions. Use examples in your answers.
- b. Interferences of choice for treating fistula and sinus.
- c. Simple and advanced methods for diagnosis of surgical swellings.
- d. Fundamental and types of skin incisions.

Surgery 2012

- 1-State and briefly explain the complications of wounds and wound healing and the basic concepts and techniques of their avoidance.
- 2-Please enumerate non invasive surgery strategy (OBDT) for treatment of severely comminuted fractures? discuss briefly on plate-pin construct? Enumerate policy and medications of bone plate removal?
- 3-Please list cause, diagnosis and management of each of the following:
 - a- Tendon laceration.
 - b- Infective arthritis.
- 4- Write briefly on each of the following:
 - a- Indications , contraindications and applications of counter irritant, use examples in your answer.
 - b- Varieties and management of cysts, gangrene and fistulae.

Surgery 2014

1. **Explain** in detail why and how the Following statements are true
 - A. End-stage joint is a generic term used to describe several chronic articular changes in the same joint- Explain those changes in detail?
 - B. The degree of tendon elasticity is known as the "strain" capacity if this capacity is exceeded, the tendon will bow injured? How to deal with a case of tendonitis?
2. **What are the** principles of AO/A5IF methods or osteosynthesis? How to deal with a highly comminuted non reconstruct tibial fracture in a 25 Kg German shepherd dog? Name the complication of the fracture healing?
3. **In which type** of wound must particular attention be paid to insuring it heals from the inside out? What disease must you concerned about with this sort of wound? How you can stop it? Now to manage a deep second degree burn involving 15% of total body surface area in a buffalo.
4. **Enumerate** the different varieties of fistulae treatment of that one gives rise to bloody pus?
5. **Enumerate** the different types of bursitis? 5tatt the treatment of that one which is fibrous in nature?

Surgery 2015

GROUP (1)

Please copy and complete (using definite words) the following in your answer paper

1. A.....B.....C.....D.....indicates ischemia to the edges of a wound in unpigmented skin
2. A..... b..... C.....d.....e..... are emergencies surgical affection which requires immediate veterinary attention while A.....B.....C.....D.....and c are considered cold affections could be postponed
3. A.....B.....C.....D.....E.....F.....G.....H.....and I..... are Halsted's principles of surgery
4. Blistering agents are indicated in A.....B.....C.....D.....E..... While A.....B.....C.....D.....and E..... Are contradictions to primary wound closure
5. A.....B.....C.....D.....are methods employed to diagnose neoplasms in animals while E..... is the most common diagnostic method
6. A.....B.....C.....D.....E.....F.....are myths about wound care and healing
7. A.....B.....C.....D.....E.....Are factors impede wound healing
8. A.....b.....C.....are the 3 stages of wound healing in order
9. A.....b.....C.....D.....are features of the inflammatory phase of wound healing.
10. Cryosurgery defined as whileandare examples of elective Surgery

GROUP 2

1. Discuss the clinical significance of radiography in fracture healing.
2. Enumerate the less invasive strategies for treatment of complex fracture
3. Explain the imperfect union of the fracture healing.
4. Describe current approaches for bowed tendon management
5. Enumerate topical antibacterial treatment of burn and causes of deaths from burns
6. Write about scenario of pathogenesis of D, ID and treatment of articular degeneration
7. Interpretate the fracture forces and how it can be neutralized according to AO principles